The Columbian

VOL. I.—NO. 27. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT,

surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer. R. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-6m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

20, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,

my11'67-6m.] Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors, except whiskey, purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

(THE UPPER HOUSE,)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished it BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest deliencies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

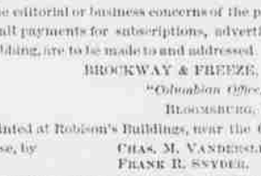
PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. MCKIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
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Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CATAWISSA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,

A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Cressy & Jobin's Building. [apr19-6m

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Court House Alley, next door to *Columbian* Office

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,

Main Street, near the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and spectacles

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

Choice Poetry.

I'M LONELY SINCE MY MOTHER DIED.

I'm lonely since my mother died,
Though friends and kindreds gather near,
I cannot check the rising sighs,
Or stay the silent heartfelt tear:
Of earthly friends she was the best,
My erring youthful steps to guide,
Oh! do not smile because I weep,
I'm lonely since my mother died.

CHORUS—I'm lonely since my mother died,
Though friends and kindred gather near,
I cannot check the rising sigh,
Or stay the silent heartfelt tear.

You may not deem it brave or strong,
To let those tears so often flow,
But these who've lost a mother's love,
Can tell the pain of my sad woe,
Could I but call her back again,
And kneel once more down by her side,
I'd love her better than before,
I'm lonely since my mother died.

CHORUS—I'm lonely since my mother died.

Oh, you who have a mother dear,
Let not a word or act give pain,
But cherish, love her with your life,
You ne'er can have her back again.
Then when she's called from you away,
Across death's dark and troubled tide,
In pain with me you need not say,
I'm lonely since my mother died.

CHORUS—I'm lonely since my mother died.

DER GRÆNDÆD.

En bain kumt als vom Stetel raus
Und geih ans backesteh Schulhaus;
Er is en glied von der string baend,
Er wert als der grendeed genent.

Er segt "Ich bin en alte rat,
Vom spiele wer Ich gar net mat."
Er hot die best geik in der *tot*,
Sie hot ihn doch noch nix gebat.

Sie geik is gut, der spieler schlecht,
Des spiele geht als nie net recht;
Der Grændeed gleicht die mes ah gut,
Er lacht als wan er spiele dut.

Sei kopp is gross, sei geik is gut,
Er hot ah immer frischer mut;
Der Grændeed spielt bai tag und nacht,
Un wert am end net ausgelacht.

Ach, Grændeed heb dei kopp doch grad,
Dei hals waehst grum, sei wer jo schadt;
En spieler muss der kopp grad hewe,
Vom spiele kan er sunst net lewe.

Mehner will ich doch net sage,
Es kumt noch raus in wenig tage;
Es gebt vielcicht en harte *pill*,
No mag er lache wie er will.

Select Tale.

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

A SLIGHT shudder came over me as I was entering the inner court of the College of Gottingen. It was, however, but momentary, and on recovering from it, I felt both taller and heavier, and altogether more vigorous than the instant before. Being rather nervous I did not much mind these feelings, imputing them to some sudden determination to the brain, or some unusual beating about the heart, which had assailed me suddenly, and as suddenly left me. On proceeding, I met a student coming in the opposite direction. I had never seen him before, but as he passed me by, he nodded familiarly—"There is a fine day, Wolstang."—"What does this fellow mean?" said I to myself. "He speaks to me with as much ease as if I had been his intimate acquaintance. And he calls me Wolstang—a person to whom I bear no more resemblance than to the man in the moon." I looked after him for some time, pondering whether I should call him back and demand an explanation; but before I could form any resolution, he was out of my sight.

Thinking it needless to take any further notice of the circumstance, I went on. Another student, whom I did not know, now passed me—"Charming weather, Wolstang."—"Wolstang again!" said I; "this is insufferable. Hollo, I say! what do you mean?" But at this very moment he entered the library, and either did not hear my voice, or paid no attention to it.

As I was standing in a mood between rage and vexation, a batch of Collegians came up, talking loud and laughing. Three, with whom I was intimately acquainted, took no notice of me; while two, to whom I was totally unknown, saluted me with "Good morning, Wolstang." One of these latter, after having passed me a few yards, turned round and cried out "Wolstang, your cap is awry."

I did not know what to make of this preposterous conduct. Could it be premeditated? It was hardly possible, or I must have discovered the trick in the countenance of those who addressed me. Could it be that they really mistook me for Wolstang? This was still more incredible, for Wolstang was fully six inches taller, four stones heavier, and ten years older than I. I found myself in a maze of bewilderment in endeavoring to discover the cause of all this. I reflected upon it in vain, summoning to my assistance the aids of Logic and Metaphysics to unravel the mystery. Nay, Euclid was not forgotten. I called to mind the intricate problems of science which a rigid study of this Prince of Mathematicians had enabled me to solve; but, on the present occasion, my thoughts, though screwed to the utmost pitch of philosophical acumen, completely failed in their aim.

While meditating as in a reverie on these events, I was aroused by approaching steps. On looking up, I beheld the most learned Doctor Dedimus Dunderhead, Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy to the college. He was a man about five feet high; but so far as rotundity or corporation went, nowise deficient. On the contrary, he was uncommonly fat, and his long-waisted velvet coat of office, buttoning over a capacious body, showed underneath a pair of thick, stumpy legs, cased in short small-clothes and silk stockings, and bedizened at the knees with large buckles of silver. The doctor had on as usual, his cocked hat, below whose rim at each side descended the copious curls of an immense bob-wig. His large carbuncle nose was adorned with a pair of spectacles, through which he looked pompously from side to side, holding back his head in grenadier fashon, and knocking his long silver-headed baton to the earth, as he walked, with all the formal precision of a drum-major.

Now be it known that it is binding on every student who attends the University of Gottingen, to doff his cap on meeting this illustrious personage. This is not an optional ceremony: it is a compulsory one; and never on any occasion has it been known to be neglected, except once by a Dutchman, who, in consequence thereof, was expelled the college. It may be guessed then what was my degree of stupefaction when I saw Doctor Dunderhead approach—I heard his baton striking upon the ground, responsive to his steps—when I saw his large eyes, reflected through the spectacles, looking interly upon me—I say my stupefaction may be guessed, when, even on this occasion, my hand did make one single motion upward toward my cap. Theatter still stuck to my head, and I stood folded in my college gown, my mouth half open, and my eyes fixed upon the doctor in empty abstraction. I could see that he was angry at my tardy recognition of his presence; and as he came nearer me, he slackened his pace a little, as if to give me an opportunity of amending my neglect. However, I was drowned in reflection that I did not take the hint. At last he made a sudden stop directly in front of me, folded his arms in the same manner as mine, and looking upwards in my face with a fixed glance, as much as to say, "Well, master, what now?" I never thought the doctor so little, or myself so tall, as this moment.

Having continued some time in the above attitude, he took off his hat and made me a profound bow. Mr. Wolstang, I am your most humble servant." Then rising up, he lifted his baton towards my cap, and knocked it off. "Your cap is awry," continued he. "Excuse me, Mr. Wolstang, it really awry upon your head." Another bow of mockery, as profound as the first, followed this action; and marched away, striking his baton on the ground, holding back his head, and walking with slow, pompous step down the college court.

"What is the meaning of this?" said I. "Wolstang again! Cousin, this is no trick! The provost of the college engaged in a deception upon me—impossible! They are all mad, or I am mad! Wolstang from one—Wolstang from another—Wolstang from Doctor Dedimus Dunderhead! I'll see to the bottom of this—I will go to Wolstang's house immediately," saying, I snatched up my cap, put on my head, and walked smartly down the court to gain the street where he lived. Before I got far, a young man met me. "By the by, Wolstang, I wish you could let me have the ten gilders I sent you. I require them immediately."

"Ten gilders!" said I. "I don't owe you a farthing. I never saw your face before, and my name is not Wolstang; it is Frederick Stadt."

"Psha!—But, Wolstang, laying jesting aside," continued he, "I must positively have them."

"Have what?"

"My dear fellow, the gilders."

"Ten devils!—I tell you I don't owe you a farthing."

"Really, Wolstang, your joke is very silly. We know you an odd fellow, but this is the most foolish prank I ever saw you play."

"Wolstang again!" said I, my heart boiling with indignation. "I tell you, sir, that, that"—I could not get out another word, to such a degree had indignation confounded me. Without finishing my sentence, I rushed into the street, but not without hearing the person say, "By heaven, he is either mad or drunk!"

In a moment I was at Wolstang's lodgings, and got the door-bell a-going with violence. The door was opened by his servant girl Lise, a buxom wench of some eighteen or twenty.

"Is Mr. Wolstang in?" I demanded quickly.

"Mr. who, sir?"

"Mr. Wolstang, myar."

"Mr. Wol——Mr. o, sir?—I did not hear you."

"Mr. Wolstang."

"Mr. Wolstang!" echoed the girl, with some surprise.

"Assuredly, I ask you if Mr. Wolstang is within."

"Mr. Wolstang!" repeated she. "Ha, ha, ha, how droll you are-day, master."

"What do you mean" cried I in a fury, which I now found impossible to suppress. "Tell me this instant if Mr. Wolstang, your master, is at home, or by the beard of Socrates,—I"—

"Ha, ha! this is the merriest thing I ever heard of," said the little jade, retreating into the house and holding her sides with laughter. "Come here, Barnabas, and hear our master asking for himself."

I now thought that the rage into which I had thrown myself had excited the laughter of the wench, whom I knew very well to be of a frolicsome disposition, and much disposed to turn people into ridicule. Therefore put on as grave a face as I could, even threw a smile into it, and as with all the composure and good-humour I could muster—"Come now, my dear—conduct me to your master—I am sure he is within." This only set her a-laughing more than ever; not a word could I get out of her. At last Barnabas made his appearance from the kitchen, and to him I addressed myself. "Barnabas," said I, laying my hand upon his arm, "I conjure you, as you value my happiness, to tell me if Mr. Wolstang is at home?"

"Sir!" said Barnabas, with a long stare.

I repeated my question.

"Did you ask," replied he, "if Mr. Wolstang was at home? If that gentleman is yourself, he is at home. O yes, I warrant you, my master is at home."

"In what place is he then?" I inquired.

"Wherever you are he is not far off, I warrant you, master."

"Can I find him in his study?"

"O yes," continued Barnabas, "if you go to his study, I warrant you he'll be there. Will you please to walk in, sir?" and I could see the fellow put his finger to his nose. As soon as I was in the study she burst into a loud laugh, which ended by her declaring that I must be mad—"Or drunk," quoth the sapient Barnabas, in his usual dry manner.

On entering the room, no person was to be seen; but from behind a large screen, which stood fronting the fire, I heard a sneeze. "This must be Wolstang," thought I; "but it is not his sneeze either; it is too sharp and finical for him; however, let us see." So I went behind the screen, and there beheld, not the person I expected, but one very different—to wit, a little, meagre, brown-faced, elderly gentleman, with hooked nose and chin, a long well powdered *queue*, and a wooden leg. He was dressed in a snuff-coloured surtout, a scarlet waistcoat, and black small-clothes, buckled at the knee; and on his nose was stuck a pair of tortoise-shell spectacles, the glasses of which were of most unusual dimensions. A dapper-looking cocked hat lay upon the table, together with a large open snuff-box full of rich rappee. Behind his right ear a pen was stuck, after the manner of the counting-house, and he seemed busily poring over a book in manuscript.

I looked a few seconds at this oddity, equally astonished and vexed at being put into, what I naturally supposed the wrong room. "I am afraid, sir" said I, as he turned his eyes towards me, "that I have intruded upon your privacy. I beg leave to apologise for the mistake. The servant led me to believe that Mr. Wolstang, with whom I wish to speak, was in this chamber."

"Don't talk of apology, my dear sir," said the little gentleman, rising up and bowing with the utmost politeness. "Be seated, sir—be seated. Indeed I am just here on the same errand—to see Mr. Wolstang—eh, (*a sneeze,*) that rappee is certainly very strong. Do me the honour to occupy the seat opposite. I understand from the servants that he is expected soon." (*Another sneeze.*)

For the first five minutes I did not form a very high opinion of this new acquainfance. He seemed to have all the fidgetty politeness, and intolerable chit-chat of a French *petit maitre* of the old school. He bored me with questions and apologies, hoped I felt myself comfortable; and every interval of his speech was filled up by intolerable giggling and sneezing. In order, as it were to increase the latter, he kept snuffing away at a preposterous rate; and when he addressed me, his mouth was drawn up into a most complacent smile, and his long nose and chin, which threatened each other like nut-crackers, thrown forward to within a foot of my face. However, in the next five minutes he improved upon me, from some very judicious observations, as I thought, which he made, and in five more I became convinced, that notwithstanding his outward frivolity and sneezing, he was far from being an ordinary man. This impression gained such strength, in a short time I entirely forgot all my previous irritation, and even the reasons which brought me there. I found that he had a complete knowledge of the different philosophical systems of the day; among others, that of my favourite Kant: and on the merits of the school in the north of Germany, founded by the great metaphysician, his opinions and mine tallied to a point. He also seemed deeply conversant with the mathematics. This was a subject on which I flattered myself I had few equals; but he shot far ahead of me, displaying a knowledge which scarcely any man in Europe could have matched. He traced the science downwards, in all its historical bearings, from Thales, Archimedes, and Euclid, to Newton, Euler, Leibnitz, and Laplace. In algebra, geometry, and astronomy, his information was equally extensive. From several hints which he threw out I learned that he was not stranger to the science of geomancy; and he gave me to understand, that he had cast the nativities of several individuals belonging to noble families; and that as their horoscopes portended, such invariably was their fate in after-life. Nor was his knowledge confined to these abstruser branches of science. It embraced the whole circle of literature and the fine arts. Poetry, criticism, philology, painting, and sculpture, seemed to be equally within his range. He descanted upon them, illuminating his positions from such a vast source of illustration, that I gazed upon him with a feeling akin to amazement.

Let it not be supposed that all this was done with the formal pomp of a philosopher. On the contrary, he preserved throughout his frivolousness of manner, apologised for every thing he advanced, hoped I was not offended if he differed in opinion from me, and concluded every position with a sneeze.

"By the by," said I, "talking of Gall and Spurzheim, what do you think of their doctrine? I am inclined to believe there must be some truth in it; at least I have seen it verified in a number of heads, and among others in that of Cicero, which I saw a few years ago in the sculpture-gallery of the Louvre. It was a beautiful head."

"You are right there, my dear friend," replied he. The head, phrenologically considered, is extremely beautiful. I believe I have got it in my pocket."—(*A sneeze.*)

"You got the head of Cicero in your pocket!" cried I, with surprise.

"O no! not absolutely the head of Cicero," said he, smiling. "Mark Antony disposed of that—but only his bust—the bust that you saw."

"You have in a miniature of that bust?"

"Not a miniature, but the real bust. Here it comes—how heavy it is!"—And, to my amazement, I saw him take out of his pocket the identical bust, as large as life, of the Roman orator, and place it on the table before me.

"Have you any more heads of this description about you?" said I, not a little marvelling how he was able to stuff such a block of marble into his pocket.

"I have a few others at your service, my dear friend. Name any one you would wish to see, and I shall be most happy to produce it."

"Let me see then the head of Copernicus." I had scarcely spoken the word when he brought out the philosopher, and put him beside Cicero. I named successively Socrates, Thales, Galileo, Confucius, Zoroaster, Tycho Brache, Roger Bacon, and Paracelsus, and straightway they stood upon the table as fresh as if they had just received the last touch of the sculptor's chisel. I must confess that such a number of large heads emanating from the pocket of the little meagre man in the snuff-coloured surtout and the scarlet waistcoat, would have occasioned me incredible wonder, had my stock of astonishment not been exhausted by the previous display of his abilities. I had little more to throw away upon any new subject, and looked upon these fresh exhibitions without experiencing any thing beyond a slight surprise.

"And do you," I demanded, as the last named was brought forth, "always carry those heads about with you?"

"I generally do so for the amusement of my friends," answered he. "But do not think that my stock is exhausted; I have still a few more that I can show you—for instance, Pythagoras."

"Pythagoras!" exclaimed I; "no, don't produce him. He is the last of all the philosophers I would wish to see. The Stoics, the Epicureans, ay, even the Cynics, with Diogenes or Menippus at their head, were sages compared with Pythagoras, the founder of the most preposterous system of philosophy that ever existed."

"My dear friend," said the little man, with unusual gravity, "you do not say so?"

"I do say so. Pythagoras was a fool, a madman, an imposter."

"You don't speak thus of the divine Pythagoras?" returned he, putting his bust upon the table.

"No, not of the divine Pythagoros, for such a person never existed. I speak of Pythagoras the Samian—him of the golden thigh, the founder of what is called the Pythagorean philosophy."

"And the most rational system of philosophy that ever existed. Begging your pardon, I think it goes far beyond that of Plato or the Stagyrite."

"If you mean that it goes beyond them in being as full of absurdity as they are of wisdom, I readily agree with you," said I, my anger rising at hearing the divine doctrines of Aristotle, and the disciple of Socrates, so irreverently spoken of.

"Pray, what were its absurdities?" asked he with the most imperturbable good nature.

"Did not Pythagoras enjoin silence to his disciples for a period of five years—absolute silence, muteness, dumbness?"

"And a very good injunction it was. No man can be a philosopher unless he knows how *to* keep his tongue under restraint."

"I am afraid then *you* will never be *one*," I remarked, forcing a smile, although I was at bottom considerably nettled. He did not seem to take my observation ill, but passed it off with one of his characteristic giggles of laughter.

"You were talking of his absurdities, my dear friend."

"Ah, well, did he not forbid the use of animal food to his followers? and, to crown all did he not teach the monstrous doctrine of transmigration of souls; sending the spirits of men, after death, to inhabit the bodies of dogs, and cats, and frogs, and geese and even insects?"

"And call you this a monstrous doctrine?"

"Monstrous!" I exclaimed with surprise. "It is the *ne plus ultra*, the climax of fatuity, the raving of a disordered imagination."

"So you do not believe in Metempsychosis? asked he, with a smile.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IT is estimated that there are thirty-two and one-half millions of sheep in the loyal twenty States and two territories. It is supposed that the annual number of lambs will be over twenty-four millions.

Wit and Humor.

"MA, why is a postage stamp a bad scholar?" "I can't tell my son; why is it?" "Because it gets licked and put in a corner."

A LAWYER asked a dutchman in court what ear marks a pig had, that was in dispute. "Vell, he has no ear marks except a very short tail,"

A LAD who had borrowed a dictionary to read, returned it after he had got through, with the remark: "It was werry nice reading, but it somehow changed the subject werry often."

SOME years ago a farmer, living in a village bordering on Berks county, furnished one of his three sons with a sum of money and told him to go to the West and remain two years, at the end of which time he should return to Lancaster, stop at Scofield's, and one of them would be there to meet him. The young man started, and at the end of the specified time he returned. It should be premised that telegraphs were not then in existence, the postal system was not as perfect as to-day, and literary attainments were not so general as they are now, hence no communication took place between the brothers. He returned, however, as he said. His brother was there to meet him and they both proceeded home in a buggy. The wanderer, after relating some of his adventures, enquired if anything had happened since he left home.

"No, not a single thing," said the other, "everything is just the same as when you left—except that old crow died."

"Indeed," said the wanderer, "and is the old crow dead? what killed him."

"Why he ate too much meat when the match horses died."

"Good gracious! are the matches dead—what killed them?"

"Why you see when the house and barn burned down they overdid themselves in hauling water."

"Good gracious! are the house and barn burned down—how did it happen?"

"Well you see when daddy died, they were carrying lights around and were careless."

"Good gracious! and daddy dead—what was the matter with him?"

"Well, you see when our Sal went away and got married against daddy's wishes, he just pined away and died."

"Good gracious! so nothing has happened since I've been away?"

"No, everything is just the same."

JOSH BILLINGS ON COURTSHIP.—Courtin is a luxury, it is ice water, it is the pla spell of the sole. The man who has never courted has lived in vain. He has been a blind man among landscapes, he has been a deff man in the land of hand organs and by the side of murmurin canals. Courtin is like two little springs of water that start out from under a rock at the foot of the mountain, and run down hill, side by side, singin, dancin, spatterin each other, eddyin, and frothin, kaskadin, now hid den under the bank, now full of shadder, by-emby they jine, and then go slow. I am in favor of long courtin; it gives the party a chance to find each other's trump cards. It is good exercise, and is just as innocent as 5 merino lambs.

Courtin is like strawberries and cream; wants to be did slow, and then you have got the flavor. I have seen folks get acquainted, fall in love, get married, settle down, and go to work in three weeks from date.

This is the way that some folks larn a trade, and akounts for the great number of almity mean mechanics and poor jobs they turn out.

Perhaps it is best I should state sum good advice to yong men who are about to court with a view of matrimony, as it was.

In the first place, young men, you want to get your system awful right, then find a young woman who is willing to be courted on the square.

The next thing is to find out how old she is, which you can do by asking her, and she will say she is 19 years old, and this you will find will not be far out of the way.

The next thing is to begin moderate, say once every nite in the week for the fust six months, increasing the dose at the pashens seems to require.

It is a fust rate way to court the girl's mother a little on the start, for there is one thing a woman never despises, and that is a little good courtin, if it is done on the square.

After the first year you will begin to like the biziness.

There is one thing I always advise, that is not to swop photygraphs oftener than wunst every 16 daze, unless you forget how the gal looks.

Ockasionally you want to look sorry and draw in your wind as tho you had a pain; this will set the gal tu teezin you to find out what ails you.

Evenin meetins are a good thing to tend. It will keep yure religion in tune, and if yure gal happens to be there, bi accident, she can ask you to go home with her.

As a general thing, I wouldn't brag on other girls much when I was courtin. It might look as though you knew too much.

If yu court three weeks in this way, all the time on the square, if you don't say it is the sleekest time of yure life, yu can go to the cheap store and get measured for a plug hat at my expense and pay for it.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Columbia ...ty Democratic Convention.

...is hereby given that the Democratic ... in and for the several boroughs and election districts of Columbia County, will meet at their usual places of holding their general elections on SATURDAY THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the purpose of choosing BY BALLOT two delegates from each Election District to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 29th, day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Colubia County.

C.G. BARKLEY.
Chairman Democratic Standing Com.

A RETROSPECT.

THE first number of a newspaper called THE COLUMBIAN, was issued at Bloomsburg, on Saturday May 5th, 1866, with Captain George H. Moore of Washington (previously employed in the *Home Journal* office at New York) as publisher. The Captain had enlisted in the ranks of a New York Regiment early in the war, and had gone through successive grades of promotion to the rank of Captain. He was a Democrat, but the paper was established by Union Republicans disposed to support President Johnson in his policy of Reconstruction, and it was announced as an Independent Union Journal, which character it maintained (much to the disgust of the Radical Republicans) during the remainder of the year 1866. At the Fall election it supported Judge Elwell for Congress, and contributed to the magnificent majority of 1737 which was given him in this county. Captain Moore, however, as a stranger and without experience in editorial life and literary labor, had no strong position with the people of the county. His paper was respectable without possessing large circulation or extensive influence. P. John published that its circulation was 285, the actual number being about 500, as was shown when a sale of it took place subsequently. But, Capt. Moore, had one capital qualification for his place. He was an excellent workman and understood the practical business of a printer, more perfectly perhaps, than any other person ever connected with the press in this section, and he made up a paper which for arrangement and mechanical execution was much superior to any one ever before issued in the county. The materials were judiciously selected, the work upon it was fairly done, and the style and display of the matter (particularly the advertisements) was unique and excellent. In these same respects we can trace manifest improvements in newspapers of our own and adjoining counties suggested by the COLUMBIAN or derived from it.

At the end of 1866 the materials of the paper were purchased by Colonel Freeze from the proprietors, for the sum of two thousand dollars, and a new paper organized under his management, the first number of which was issued January 4th, 1867. The purchase money was shortly afterwards fully paid and all claims of the former owners finally extinguished. No better name for the new paper appearing, the name of the former one was assumed or continued, and it is probably the best one that could be selected for this particular location. The funds necessary to aid Colonel F. in his purchase were raised by a subscription of several of his political and personal friends, and thus his enterprise was put upon a firm foundation. But most of the sums so contributed have since been repaid.

The important or salient points in the career of this journal since January are these:

1. The introduction of Captain Brockway as assistant Publisher and Editor, with a leading pecuniary interest in the paper.

2. The purchase of a Steam Engine, Power Press and materials, at a cost of two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

3. A large increase of subscriptions and advertising.

To these is now to be added:

4. The enlargement of the paper to a first class size at the end of six months publication.

It has been the object of the publishers, hitherto, not so much to make profit as to secure a strong and durable position for their Journal—*and to secure it by proper means.* These means are open to public observation and may be frankly avowed. They are—*diligent labor, enterprize, faithful conduct and liberal expenditure.* The publishers have believed and now believe that these are elements of success entirely sufficient for their purpose, and they feel no inclination to resort to other expedients which are improper. Hence their columns are not to be stained by filthy advertisements, or by jealous depreciation of rivals, or assaults upon private citizens, or low appeals to party passion, or conscious falsification of passing events. Nor do they intend to crowd their columns with fictitious letters written by them to themselves (after the example of P. John) in which self-puffery and slang shall be furnished *ad nauseam* to their readers.

THE COLUMBIAN does not propose to take any part, by special recommendation of any candidate, in the selection of gentleman to compose the democratic ticket. We willingly announce any name presented to us, and from the names before the people they must select and nominate the several candidates. When those nominations are made THE COLUMBIAN *will support them.* It will neither nullify the action of the party, nor attempt to forestall its conclusions. Published as it is in the interest of the *whole party*, every where; anxious for its success, for its harmony, for its unity, it will be true to the organization, true to the convention, true to the ticket. It is no part of our mission to break up and disorganize the party. *We leave that to others.*

...ER.

...ane 25, 1867.

...sensation ...gn to our ...ed in interest by ... with a somewhat similar c... ...ed some years ago—that ... ...oting of Philip Barton Key... ...el E. Sickles, at that time M... ...of Congress, now Major-General ... ...anding one of the Southern Departments.

The parties to this last affray were named Johnson and Smoot. The latter had formed a guilty connection with former's wife, which had existed for some time—only the more aggravated from the implicit confidence Johnson seems to have had in his wife. A realizing sense of the shame impending over his name had begin to be felt, which on investigation proved a woeful truth. He succeeded in tracing the parties to a house in which they had hired a room the more easily to carry on their acts of criminality free from detection, and pressing his way up to the room in which the guilty couple were, he shot Smoot dead. Afterward he gave himself up to the authorities, and has been committed for trial.

The Surratt trial has not decreased in interest, although not a general subject of conversation ... ept with those who are here mainly to ... and the trial. This may be attributed i... ...nt measure to the fact that the ... ...ses for the defence have not yet been examined. The court-room is crowded each day, and an early attendance at its doors is necessary to secure a desirable position. Much comment has been indulged in as regards the delay in opening the trial, but the censure of parties extends no farther than to that of the prosecution. There is not much question that the prisoner has the sympathy of the populace here, as well as elsewhere. This is not to be attributed, however, to sympathy for the deed in which he is held here as a participator, but to a firm belief in the innocence of his mother, Mrs. Surratt, which, by a natural sequence, is extended in a measure to the son. The testimony of Col. Conger, given yesterday, was interesting, as conveying information of the condition of the diary taken from Booth at the time of his capture.

The Mayor's annual message has just been published, and contains much interesting information of the present condition of its affairs and the growth of Washington. There are now ninety public schools in the city, while in 1861 there were but fifty; the number of children in the schools in 1865-6 was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-one. In regard to the interest felt by our citizens in the cause of education, he says: "There is no institution of this corporation held in as high estimation by our fellow-citizens, and no part of the taxation imposed upon them is more cheerfully borne than that levied for the purpose of public education." I quote at some length as to the increase in population of the city:

"An impression prevails that the present prosperity of our city is the effect of adventitious causes, arising out of the war, and will not justify an expectation of a like development in future. Though the extraordinary influences of the past four years have undoubtedly contributed to the prosperity of Washington, the fact that previously to the rebellion the city was and had long been the most prosperous in the Union should not be overlooked. Reference to the proper statistics, as given in the census of 1860, will establish that fact and correct this prevalent error.

The commonest criterion of prosperity is the ratio of increase of population and property. Upon this principle Washington exhibited a higher ratio in 1860 than all other cities of the Union of equal or greater population, but seven, viz: Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, and New York, in the North; Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville, in the West.

The solidity of the increase of population is shown by its comparative regularity from 1800. Of the old States, the District of Columbia has surpassed all but New York, Pennsylvania, and Georgia.

By the census of 1800 the population of the District of Columbia, including Alexandria and its contiguous territory was 14,093. In 1864 the latter part of the District of Columbia was retroceded. In making the ratio of increase, beginning with 14,093 in 1800, and ending with the population in 1860 at 75,080, an allowance should be made for the number lost by retrocession; these were 12,652, that being the population of Alexandria county, but without such allowance the ratio of increase from 1800 to 1860, of the District of Columbia, will be found to be 432.75 per cent., while that of the contiguous States was, Maryland, 114.88 and Virginia, 113.32 per cent.; during the same period the progress of Massachusetts was but 225.06 per cent. The tendency to a still more rapid increase is seen in the comparative rate of the last three decades, viz: In the District of Columbia, from 1830 to 1840, the increase was 9.74 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 45.26 per cent., while the increase of the United States at large for the last period was but 35.59 per cent.

But the other criterion of prosperity (the increase of taxable property) well satisfies all doubt, if any exist, as to the solidity of the growth of our city. In this respect the District of Columbia, exclusive of all public property of whatever kind, exceeds all the States east of the Alleghanies, all those of the South except Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and Florida, and in the West the States of Indiana and Ohio.

According to the census of 1850, the value of Real and personal property in the District of Columbia, which was $14,018,874, was in 1860 $41,084,945, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. in ten years, (193.06;) the increase in the United States at large for the same period being only 125.50 per cent., and in Pennsylvania 96.05 per cent., in Indiana 159.95 per cent., in Ohio 136.54 per cent., in Maryland 71.93 per cent., in New York 70.63 per cent., and in Massachusetts 42.19 per cent. It would be, therefore, no exaggeration to assert that we are growing rich more than twice as fast as the people of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

It will be seen from these facts that the impression that the prosperity of the city is mainly attributable to the war is an erroneous one. ROMEO.

WE would inform our Briarcreek correspondent that his plan has already been considered, and if feasible will be adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS, *Sirs:*—Were you ever a trout fishing? A brief account of a ramble over the mountains may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers. A party of six from this vicinity, a few days since started on a fishing excursion bright and early, while the stars were yet shining, and wended their way to the foot of the North Mountain, that being as far as the road for wheeled vehicles was passable, where we left our horses in care of a friend, shouldered our provisions and fishing apparatus, and entered the forest at a point known as Phillips' Creek notch; having an experienced surveyor and excellent woodsman with us, we were in no fear of losing our way. We found this to be a very gradual ascent of the mountain, through which a railroad might be constructed with an easy grade. Arriving near the summit we observed in the distance what appeared to be a fortification. Our first impression was that this must be the Fort that Gen. Cadwallader, in his famous raid, was in search of. We supposed this was the second line of fortifications, (the first line of entrenchments and breastworks were at Still Water, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*); but on nearing the place we found it to be the old Indian Rock cabin, affording a comfortable shelter for the tired huntsman.

Arriving at the summit we observed a curiosity in the division of a small stream, one portion of it running northeast into Bowman's Creek, emptying into the Susquehanna near Tunkhannock; the other running south discharging its waters in the same river near Bloomsburg. Descending the mountain and arriving at the stream noted for its speckled beauties, we seated ourselves upon the green sward and partook of some refreshments, our appetites having been sharpened by crossing the mountain, commenced fishing at 12 M., and fished until 5 P.M., when we began to think about encamping for the night. Luckily, we came to a bark cabin, the work of former sportsmen; we collected wood and commenced cleaning fish, and found by counting our trout that they numbered just four hunded. I was assigned the office of cook, having had some experience in the art, during my sojourn in one of Uncle Abe's Bastiles. After faring sumptuously we collected a supply of hemlock twigs for bedding and turned in for the night; it was a lonely evening, no sound in all the vast forest by which we were surrounded save the hum of the mosquito or an occasional hoot of the owl. Soon we were in the embrace of nature's sweet restorer. It seemed but a moment until the light rays of the sun were streaming in through the dense forest, and the lively notes of the forest birds reminded us it was time to commence the operations of the day. I resumed my duty of cooking fish, the balance of the party catching them faster than I could cook them. Breakfast being over we continued fishing until 10 o'clock A.M. when we found by count we had added to the general stock three hundred more, but now the fun was about over. Tired and wet, a load of fish to carry through the woods over the mountain a distance of some five miles, we arrived where we had left our teams, nearly tired out, thankful however, that no limbs were broken in clambering over the rocks. If our trout had all been of the size of that one for which a certain man in Benton gave a new dress, we would have failed getting them over the mountain, but well for us they were not of such dimensions. There is one thing I have found in my fishing excursions,—that trout must be very numerous to have the pleasure to overbalance the labor, but I am now on the back track and must close my reminiscence for the present. CAMBRA.

LITERARY NOTICES

"THE STARLING" Dr. M'Leod Editor of "good words" London, is one of the excellent stories republished in "Littell's Living Age" and from that, by the same publishers, issued in book form. It is a healthy book, both in style and teaching, and will be sent to any address postage paid for 38 cts., sent to Littell & Gay, Boston, Mass.

HARPERS MONTHLY for July has arrived, and maintains its reputation as the leading American monthly. "The Dodge Club in Italy" is continued, as well as the interesting record of travels in the West. There is also an ably written article on "Our New Northwest," giving many interesting facts in regard to our newly acquired Territory. An article on "Independence Hall and Independence day" is also appropriately inserted in this number.

WE are receiving regularly the *National Baptist*, published weekly, at 530 Arch Street Philadelphia, by Kendall & Brooks. This is the regular organ of the denomination in this State, and is edited with unusual ability. It should be in the hands of every Baptist. Terms, $2.50 per annum payable in advance.

WE have received a car load of coal from the Paddy Run mines near Shickshinny. We have given it a thorough trial, and must say that it is superior to anything we have used for a long time. It burns freely, is free from slate and dirt, and besides is much cheaper than any other coal in the market. We are glad to know that the company is in a flourishing condition; and that the stockholders are likely to reap a good harvest from their investment.

THE following named gentlemen are selected as Jurors for Luzerne County for the term beginning August 19th '67.

Grand Jurors—second week—James Tubbs, Huntingdon; Reuben Kisner, Salem; P. Mellick, Huntingdon.

Traverse Jurors—first week—Jacob Keller, Huntingdon; B. F. Pollock, Salem.

Petit Jurors—second week—Chester Cope, Salem; J. L. Carey, Huntingdon; A. Kershner, Nescopeck; and N. G. Westler, Nescopeck.

Petit Jurors—third week—John Pollock, Salem.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, June 30,

OFFICIAL intelligence was received here last night by the Austrian Minister, and is confirmed to-night by official dispatches to this government, to the effect that the ex-Emperor of Mexico, Maximilian, had been sentenced to death by a court-martial, and that the sentence had been carried into effect at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, by shooting him dead with a file of Liberal Mexican soldiers. The despatch comes from the captain of the Austrian sloop-of-war, which arrived yesterday, draped in mourning, at the Southwest Pass, direct from Vera Cruz. The first despatch is as follows:

SOUTHWEST PASS, LOUISIANA, June 29.

To Count Wydenbruck, Austrian Minister Washington:

I come here from Vera Cruz to telegraph of the condemnation and death by shooting of the Emperor Maximilian, at 7 o'clock on June 19th. President Juarez refused to deliver up his body.

(Signed) GROLLER TIEHOFF,
Commanding Austrian Sloop.

The following confirmatory official despatch was received to-night by this government:

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, VERA CRUZ, June 25, via. New Orleans, June 30.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

Maximilian was shot on the 19th inst. Hord begged for his corpse for the Austrian Captain, and was refused.

The City of Mexico surrendered on the 20th.

Vera Cruz holds out on account of the Foreign Legion. Diaz orders "no acceptance of surrender." I am moored between Nelva and the North Bastion. The Jason is in company. I send letter by mail.

(Signed) F. A. ROE, Commander.

The Austrian Minister communicated the news of the execution of Maximilian to Francis Joseph, his brother, Emperor of Austria, over the Atlantic cable this evening.

CONGRESS assembled on last Wednesday, and a quorum was present in both houses. Messrs. Buckalew and Patterson were the only Democrats who answered to their names in the Senate. The session will not last over twenty days as no other subject will be considered than the reconstruction measures.

THE Democratic party has but one mission and one aim, and that is to get into power.—*Republican.*

And the Radicals have but one occupation, and that is to keep them out; an occupation that will soon be gone, for the Democrats will carry the State this fall; and then "good night" to radicalism forever.

A WAR brother, in remitting his subscription for another year, takes occasion to caution us not to be too severe in our criticisms, as it may offend Democrats! *Republican.*

If the Republican is any weaker than the *Republican* itself, he is to be pitied. And no doubt he has been weakened by taking dos... dose of the weak, washy ... which weekly fill the columns of ... paper.

THE ... worm is making sad havoc in ... section. We would suggest the following remedy which is said to be ... Make a mixture of which ..., wood-ashes and slacked lime shall constitute equal parts, then scatter ... and over and among the bushes. In one day's time it is said the worms will be destroyed. Owing to the threatened scarcity of fruit it behooves our housekeepers to save all the currants they can.

HON. CHARLES DENNISON, Democratic member of Congress from the Twelfth district, was born in Wyoming Valley in 1808; graduated at Dickinson College in 1829, adopted and practiced the profession of law, was elected a Representative to the Thirty-... Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fourth and Fortieth Congress. ... an honest and upright man, and ... enjoyed the confidence of the people of his district. His enemies were few, ... his life was devoted to usefulness.

THE ... *Democrat* comes to us enlarged and improved. It is now printed on a newer press, and shows signs of good support. We regard it as one of the ... edited, and pluckiest sheets in the State, and one of which the Democracy of Clinton County may well be proud. By the way, it is a noticeable fact that good, live Democratic papers all over the State are meeting with encouraging support, plainly showing that the masses have an earnest desire to learn the truth, and to patronize those who print it.

WE state some time ago that some of P. John's followers and creatures called on us and for the sake of their families begged us not to expose them. He at once ... if we allude to M. Clark, and late Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. Does he consider them as his creatures and followers?" If so the question may be pertinent. As to the name of the parties, we decline publishing them, because unlike P. John we are not accustomed to betray confidences reposed in us as we would by such publication. If he will call at our office, however, we will give him a few of the names.

SURRATT'S trial still continues, and the prosecution are about through with their evidence. On Tuesday as Judge FISHER was passing from the Court-room, Mr. BRADLEY, Sr. accosted him, and some ... words passed between them relative to a ruling of the Judge. Mr. BRADLEY said but for the illness of the Judge he would thrash him, whereupon the Judge disclaimed immunity on that account. The disputants were about to come to blows, when an officer of the Court interfered and forced Judge FISHER in the Marshal's room. Mr. BRADLEY ... there came upon the scene, when the Judge grappled him, and a scuffle ensued. They were speedily separated by the bystanders, and Judge FISHER went home.

A JULY SESSION.—It is now decided to hold a July session of Congress. Let that body assemble.—*Republican.*

We supposed the *President* called Congress together, but it seems not. "Let that body assemble," says the late assessor, and every body laughs, while he believes the meeting of Congress is on account of his fiat.

THE most Unhappy Person in the world is the Dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy; he feels "out of sorts" with himself and everybody else. Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron). Cases of 27 years standing have been cured by it.

It is not the South, but the President that needs dealing with now.—*Republican.*

Poor Andy, what a time he has. The South is all right, and the President must be dealt with. P. John has said it, *ergo* let Andy look out. The President follows the opinion of his Attorney General, who is an acknowledged good lawyer. He gives his opinion of the law and thereupon the radicals get mad. Sensible, aint it?

THE woman's right's question is assuming very large proportions. In this town it has assumed practical shape. On last Tuesday night a couple of "colored sisters" having had a difficulty, concluded to decide it according to the latest rules of the prize ring. The combatants, after stripping off their hoops and water-falls, came to time. We have not time to give a full description of all the rounds; suffice it to know that in about five minutes the contest was decided in favor of the blackest belligerent, though the vanquished party declares she received a foul blow below (?) the belt. Another "mill" is projected between the same parties.

THE FUNERAL OF HON. CHARLES DENNISON.—The funeral of Hon. Chas. Dennison took place on Sunday afternoon last at 3 o'clock. His death, which took place on Thursday morning at about 9 o'clock, caused the most profound regret not only amongst his immediate neighbors and friends, but throughout this whole section as the announcement of his demise spread amongst the people. His funeral was more numerously attended than any ever known in the valley. The concourse of mourning friends at the house was immense, and hundreds turned away from the funeral procession unable to obtain conveyance to the burial ground at Forty-Fort, whence his remains were conveyed, and where repose the ashes of his ancestors and connections. There were one hundred and thirty-four conveyances in the funeral train, including coaches, band wagons, and almost every available conveyance.

The remains were followed to the grave by the Masonic fraternity of this place and neighboring towns, and the solemn rites of the order were performed at the last resting place of the beloved and distinguished brother. Such a universal expression of regret and mourning was never exhibited at the demise of a citizen of this valley, and it will perhaps be many a long year before Death claims from our midst one more beloved, revered and respected than him whose death it is our painful duty to chronicle.—*Luzerne Union.*

It is again rumored that Secretary Stanton will resign. No fear of that. He likes the position and pay too well.

Payments to the COLUMBIAN for June, 1867.

F B Gowan	$34 00	J Koons	1 00
C W Miller	2 00	J Achenbach	2 00
J Smith	2 00	G W Holmes	21 00
J Leggott	2 00	J Lewis	12 00
Gettysburg Asylum	15 00	J Kiefer	2 00
C Michael	2 00	F Christian	1 00
W Merrifield	2 00	R L Wright	2 00
H R Linderman	2 00	J A Gallagher	2 00
W Robbins	1 00	R Oestmann	2 00
L Wenner	2 00	A J Sloan	2 00
J Van Horn	2 00	J Maust	1 00
R Gibbons	2 00	Mrs Bartall	2 00
T Gibbons	2 00	R B Bright	2 00
W Raup	4 50	O A Jacoby	2 00
G W Utt	2 00	J Christman	2 00
E Utt	2 00	W J Burkhart	6 00
B Winterstеen	2 00	J R Hess	2 00
S Buss	2 00	J Shuman	1 00
J Beagle	2 00	U J Campbell	1 00
P Kashner	2 00	A Hunter	1 00
Watson & Janney	2 00	Est W Robbins	5 00
H W Vanderslice	1 00	J Dolphin	2 50
H S Fairman	1 00	W Rabert	2 00
G Girton	50	W H Shoemaker	2 00
W Lawton	2 00	Dr Bradley	5 00
D Stine	2 00	Est S Neal	3 00
S Snyder	12 00	S Anderson	1 00
L Enke	1 00	J K Eyer	15 00
A J Albertson	3 00	G Pealer	2 50
C Thomas	2 00	J S Sanders	2 00
		C Smith	1 50

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel $2 30
Rye " 1 25
Corn " 1 10
Flour per barrel 10 00
Cloversеed 7 00
Flaxseed 2 50
Butter 25
Eggs 18
Tallow 11
Potatoes 75
Dried Apples 2 50
Peaches 3 50
Hams 17
Sides 15
Shoulders 12
Lard, per pound 15
Hay, per ton 16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet $15 00
Pine " " " 30 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, Hemlock 15 00
Shingles, 5 " per thousand 3 00
" " " 2 00
Siding " " " 18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, July 4, 1867.

FLOUR—
Northwestern superfine ..... $7 50@ 8 00
Northwestern extra ..... 8 50@ 9 00
Northwestern family ..... 9 00@ 11 00
Pennsylvania and Ohio superfine ..... 8 00@ 8 25
Pennsylvania and Western extra ..... 8 00@ 9 00
Pennsylvania and Western family ..... 11 00@ 12 00
Rye flour ..... 10 00@ 10 50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania ..... $2 30@ 2 40
Southern " " ..... 2 30@ 2 40
California " " ..... 2 60@ 2 65
" white ..... 2 70@
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, " ..... $1 10@ 1 15
CORN—Yellow, " ..... $1 05@ 1 10
White, " ..... $1 00@ 1 05
OATS—" bus ..... 70@ 72
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, " bbl. ..... 19 00@
Mess Beef, " ..... 17 50@
Dressed Hogs, " lb. ..... 8 @
Smoked Hams " ..... 16@ 16½
" Shoulders " ..... 12@ 12½
Lard, " lb ..... 13@ 13½
SEEDS—Cloverseed " bus ..... $6 00@ 6 25
Timothy seed " bus ..... $3 00@ 3 50
Flaxseed ..... $3 00@ 3 10
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch ..... $45 00@
No. 1 American $42 00
CATTLE—Best Cattle " lb ..... @ 10
Cows, " head ..... @
SHEEP—" lb ..... @
HOGS—" 100 lbs ..... $8 @ 8 50

MARRIED.

TROWBRIDGE—YOHE—At the residence of Abraham Dieterick, in Centreville, on the 28th ult., by Samuel Dieterick, Esq., Mr. Thomas B. Trowbridge, to Miss Ellen Yohe, all of Columbia County.

DREISBACH—BETZ—On Thursday morning, July 4th, at the Lutherrn parsonage, by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Elisha Dreisbach, to, Mary M. C. Betz, all of Columbia County.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ALBERTSON,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS ENKE,
BERWICK.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KLINE,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER:

JOHN H. HETLER,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN L. SHUMAN,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT STOUT,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Having served the Democracy of Columbia county faithfully for a number of years in the capacity of editor and publisher of the BERWICK GAZETTE, and believing that long-continued service is entitled to consideration at the hands of the party, I have been induced to allow my name to go before the people as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. J. S. SANDERS.
Berwick, June 28, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—A protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its Life Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, &c., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup the effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your recollection. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass. A 32 page pamphlet will be sent free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists. [15:67.

SCROFULA.—The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable." "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in "gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and "in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that "there is virtue in the Indian Water treatment, "which the readers of this Magazine will thank "its Editor for bringing to their notice."
Circulars free.
Dr. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. [15:67.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN DIETERICK, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Dieterick, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county; all persons indebted to said estate, will please make payment thereof to them, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to JOHN R. DIETERICH,
ISAIAH DIETERICH.
Montour tp., July 5, 1867. Administrators.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.

WE, the Officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
Attest, F. C. EYER, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: One-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
July 5, 1867.

ESTATE OF HARMON LABOUR, DECEASED.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

To Abraham Labour, Isaac Labour, Mary Ann intermarried with Leonard Kline, Catharine intermarried with Joseph Crawford, Rebecca intermarried with Samuel Brooks, Jackson Labour, Hiram Labour, Anna intermarried with Samuel White, and Edward Labour, children, grandchildren, and heirs of Harmon Labour, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia County, deceased:

You and each of you will take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans Court of the County of Columbia, an inquest will be held at the dwelling house late of Harmon Labour, deceased, in the township of Fishingcreek, in said County of Columbia, on Thursday the 15th day of August, A. D. 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in Fishingcreek township aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said deceased if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the same, otherwise to value and appraise the same. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN STINER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of John Stiner, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to John Grow, who resides in said township, said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
JOHN GROW, Adm'r.
June 28, 1867-6t.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of Peter Eveland, deceased. And now to wit: May 9th, 1867, the Court appoint Elijah R. Decker, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Peter Eveland and John Eveland, administrators, to and among the heirs and legal representatives. By the Court. From the record. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. R. DECKER, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, June 28, 1867.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF

TIMBER LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Isaac M. Beaty, Joseph Coleman, Samuel Coleman and others. The timber is principally white pine, yellow pine, rock oak and chestnut. Two hundred acres are nearly level, and all could be easily farmed. Ample time given, but good security required.
MICHAEL LEMON,
Forks P. O.,
June 28, 1867. Columbia county, Pa.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

WHERE may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables,

SIDE BOARDS.

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES,

Hall Stands, Hattrees and Brackets, every variety and finish.

SPRING BEDS.

The best ever offered to the public.

PICTURE FRAMES,

And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the

READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

And warrant our goods as represented.
J. H. BATES.
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, CARPETS, SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEBERY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATED ISINGLASS. Large lot constantly on hand. [5:67.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, and an offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.
J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUIT, NUTS, &C., at

JACOBY & WIDMYER,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUNES,

ROCK CANDY,

SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, ALMONDS, CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &c.,

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds.

ENOS JACOBY.
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—ESTATE OF I. W. HAUS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration with the will annexed to the estate of I. W. Haus, late of Centralia Borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Mary A. Haus. All persons having claims or demands against the

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867.

We announce this week as candidate for Treasurer, Jacob Yohe, of Mifflin township.

The celebration at Forks passed off quietly and poperly. Addresses were [illegible] by Messrs. Ikeler and Brockway.

The audit in the Estate of Samuel Rozelle, deceased, has been postponed by the auditor from Monday July 1st, to Thursday, August 1st.

Owing to the non arrival of our paper, we are not enabled to enlarge this week. This is annoying to us, but we will be "All Right" next week.

Our Juniors of the Base Ball Club on the Fourth played a game with the Juniors of the Berwick Club. Of course the latter were badly beaten. We have not received the score.

George M'Kelvy, son of Dr. J. B. M'Kelvy of this place was seriously injured one day this week, by being hit in the temple by a stone thrown by a colored boy. It came near being a fatal wound.

On Wednesday next Mike Lipman's celebrated Circus is to exhibit in town. All our cotemporaries speak of it in the highest terms, and we doubt not it will be best of the season. See the advertisement in another column, as well as bills.

We hear many complaints about the assessments for this township. Not only is it claimed that they are grossly unequal, but it is alleged that some fifty taxables are omitted from the list. As our taxes in Bloom are very heavy, it is a matter of first importance that they be equally laid, and that none be omitted.

We must remind our correspondents that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications. They should also write on only one side of the paper, for the convenience of the printer. Legibility should be aimed at, because printers have but little time to spend in deciphering hieroglyphical characters.

Several petty larcenies have been committed of late in our town. Several of our merchants have also been victimized by "sneak thieves." It is a great pity that these fellows cannot be arrested, and an example made of them. Their success in these smaller matters will embolden them to undertake more desperate enterprises.

P. John admits again that our circulation in this and adjoining counties is larger than his, but claims that he has a larger circulation abroad than we have. This may be, but what interest is it to our merchants and dealers to advertise their goods in Illinois or Michigan? We were determined to be first in this county, and have succeeded.

We regret to learn that the night previous to the Celebration at Benton, some malicious person burned down the stand. This is an act of vandalism that should not go unpunished. Our citizens are all interested in seeing that good order is maintained in the community. We are informed that the celebration was a perfect success in point of numbers, and management.

We commence the publication this week of a singular German legend entitled *Metemphysychosis*. The word signifies "the passage of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body;" or in other words it is the doctrine of transmigration. This theory was extensively believed by the ancients who thought the soul entered the body of a higher or lower animal as a reward of virtue, or penalty for vice. Plato and Pythagoras were earnest believers in the doctrine, and in later days Fourier and others have attempted to revive it.

Many extemporary journals are not issued the present week, the publishers giving their employees a holiday week on account of the recurrence of the 4th of July. But by issuing our paper later in the week than usual, we serve our patrons without the interruption of a number, and are enabled to give our boys their holiday besides. It is our idea to keep up with the times, and by enterprize, diligence, fidelity—by labor and by liberal expenditure, we intend to keep the position of the leading journal in this section.

One night of last week our town came very near being the scene of a disastrous fire. The oven or furnace of Messrs. Jacoby & Widmeyer, in the basement of the Exchange Block, had set fire to the surrounding wood work, and was discovered about 9 o'clock at night, and in time to arrest the progress of the flames. Had it once got under way the loss would have been fearful, not only on account of the value of the buildings, but besides, there are stored in them goods of much value. No steps have yet been taken to organize a fire company.

Some scoundrel on Tuesday night, while we were sleeping the sleep of conscious innocence, committed a most foul and heinous robbery, by entering our spring house and taking therefrom our butter, our meat, and our bread. He not only robbed the editor and his helpless family, but he has deprived our d——d of his accustomed rations. Low indeed, must be the morals of a community, and desperate must be the thief who would perpetrate such an outrage on the editorial fraternity. For the present we refrain from exposing the thief. Detectives are on his track. Of course our readers will at once suspect the man who hankered after our "cold buckwheat cakes," but the proof is not positive against him. Could the thief see the misery and distress he has brought on our widow and helpless orphans 'twould move him to repentance; but that sight is spared him, and we fear he will go on in his evil course, until the junior in our department has him in safe keeping.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXVII.

PLINY, THE CONSUL.

The letters of Pliny, the consul, are the most pleasing specimen of that kind of writing which has come down to us. The book seems to be out of print, the one I am using being Melmoth's Translation, printed in London in 1747 for R. Dodsley.

Pliny was born in the reign of Nero, about the year of our Lord 62; held office under the emperor Trajan, and died about the year 116. About the year 103 he was made the highest officer under Trajan, in the province of Bithynia, in Asia Minor, and held the office for about eighteen months. During this time the Tenth Book of his Letters was written, and comprise the letters he wrote to the Emperor, and the replies to them. My object in this paper is to present to my reader the letter of Pliny on the treatment to be meted out to the early Christians, and the genuine and unconscious testimony he bears to their purity of life, and their mode of worship; and next, to contrast the letter of Trajan, a heathen and despotic Emperor, with the course of some supposed constitutional rulers of not long ago. The letters are, in every respect, curious, and not easily come at, which is another reason for their reproduction here; for I am persuaded that many persons have heard of them who have never seen them, and who will be glad to have a copy.

"LETTER XCVII.

"To the Emperor Trajan:

"It is a rule, sir, which I inviolably observe, to refer myself to you in all my doubts; for who is more capable of removing my scruples, or informing my ignorance? Having never been present at any trials concerning those who profess christianity, I am unacquainted, not only with the nature of their crimes, or the measure of their punishment, but how far it is proper to enter into an examination concerning them. Whether, therefore, any difference is usually made with respect to the ages of the guilty, or no distinction is to be observed between the young and the adult; whether repentance entitles them to a pardon; or if a man has been once a Christian, it avails nothing to desist from his error; whether the very profession of christianity, unattended with any criminal act, or only the crimes themselves inherent in the profession are punishable; in all these points I am greatly doubtful.

"In the meanwhile, the method I have observed toward those who have been brought before me as Christians, is this: I interrogate them whether they were Christians; if they confessed, I repeated the question twice again, adding threats at the same time; when, if they still persevered, I ordered them to be immediately punished; for I was persuaded, whatever the nature of their opinions might be, a contumacious and inflexible obstinacy certainly deserved correction.

"There were others also brought before me possessed with the same infatuation, but being citizens of Rome, I directed them to be carried thither. But this crime spreading (as is usually the case) while it was actually under prosecution, several instances of the same nature occurred. An information was presented to me without any name subscribed, containing a charge against several persons, who, upon examination, denied they were Christians, or had ever been so. They repeated after me an invocation to the gods, and offered religious rites with wine and frankincense before your statue; (which, for this purpose, I had ordered to be brought, together with those of the gods,) and even reviled the name of Christ; whereas there is no forcing, it is said, those who are really Christians, into a compliance with any of these articles. I thought proper, therefore, to discharge them.

"Some among those who were accused by a witness in person, at first confess themselves Christians, but immediately after denied it; while the rest owned, indeed, that they had been of that number formerly, but had now (some above twenty years ago) forsaken that error. They all worshipped your statue and the images of the gods, throwing out imprecations at the same time against the name of Christ. They affirmed the whole of their guilt, or their error, was, that they met, on a certain stated day, before it was light, and addressed themselves, in a form of prayer, to Christ, as to some god; binding themselves, by a solemn oath, not for the purpose of any wicked design, but never to commit any fraud, theft or adultery; never to falsify their word, nor deny a trust when they should be called upon to deliver it up; after which it was their custom to separate, and then re-assemble, to eat in common a harmless meal. From this custom, however, they desisted after the publication of my edict, by which, according to your orders, I forbade the meeting of any assemblies.

"After receiving this account, I judged it so much the more necessary to endeavor to extort the real truth, by putting two female slaves to the torture who were said to administer in the religious functions, but I could discover nothing more than an absurd and excessive superstition. I thought proper, therefore, to adjourn all further proceedings in this affair, in order to consult with you. For it appears to be a matter highly deserving your consideration, more especially as great numbers must be involved in the dangers of the prosecutions, this enquiry having already extended, and being still likely to extend, to persons of all ranks and ages, and even of both sexes.

"For this contagious superstition is not confined to cities only, but has spread its infection among the country villages. Nevertheless, it still seems possible to remedy the evil and restrain its progress. The temples, at least, which were once almost deserted, begin now to be frequented, and the sacred solemnities, after a long intermission, are again revived; while there is a general demand for victims, which for some time past have met with but few purchasers. From hence it is easy to imagine what numbers might be reclaimed from this error, if a pardon were granted to those who shall repent."

"LETTER XCVIII.

"Trajan to Pliny:

"The method you have pursued, my dear Pliny, in the proceedings against those Christians which were brought before you, is extremely proper; as it is not possible to lay down any fixed plan by which to act in all cases of this nature. But I would not have you officiously enter into any enquiries concerning them. If, indeed, they should be brought before you, and the crime is proved, they must be punished; with this restriction, however, that where the party denies himself to be a Christian, and shall make it evident that he is not, by invoking our gods, let him (notwithstanding any former suspicion) be pardoned upon his repentance. Informations without the accuser's name subscribed, ought not to be received in prosecutions of any sort: as it is introducing a very dangerous precedent, and by no means agreeable to the equity of my government."

Comment on the foregoing letters is, perhaps, needless; and, at any rate, my limits are already exceeded, and anything I might have to say upon them, must be postponed.

APPRAISER'S LIST.

LIST OF DEALERS

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

For the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, within the County of Columbia returned and classified in accordance with the several acts of assembly, by the appraiser of mercantile taxes of said county, as follows, to wit.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Names.	Business.	Class.	License
Elias Mendenhall,	Store	11	$15 00
A. Hartman,	"	13	10 00
A. Soldaier,	"	14	7 00
David Stroup,	"	14	7 00
John K. Girton,	"	14	7 00
C. C. Marr,	"	12	12 50
S. C. Shiver,	"	14	7 00
J. J. Robbins & Co.,	"	12	12 50
A. J. Evans,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Charles W. Snyder,	Store	13	10 00
David Lowenburg,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Misses Harman	Millinery	14	7 00
L. S. Mayer,	Drugs	14	7 00
Stohner & Walmyer,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Palemon John,	Book Store	14	7 00
A. J. Sloan,	Store	12	12 50
J. R. Moyer,	Drugs	14	7 00
D. A. Beckley,	Book Store	14	7 00
J. S. Shannon,	Grocery	13	10 00
L. T. Sharpless,	Store	12	12 50
E. P. Lutz,	Drugs	14	7 00
A. M. Rupert,	Stoves	14	7 00
Lizzie Harbley,	Millinery	14	7 00
M. S. Williams,	Grocery	14	7 00
J. K. Eyer,	Store	13	10 00
Mrs. M. B. Furman,	Millinery	14	7 00
A. D. Webb,	Fancy Store	14	7 00
J. W. Channegrlin,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
George W. Correll	Furniture	14	7 00
H C & I W Hartman	Store	11	15 00
M'Kelvy, Neal & Co	"	7	40 00
Wm Erissmus	Confectionery	14	7 00
S H Miller	Store	12	12 50
H C Hower	"	14	7 00
N J Hendershot	Drugs	14	7 00
J K Edgar	Store	14	7 00
J J Brower	"	13	10 00
L D Mendenhall	Liquor Store	14	7 00
Lizzie Peterman	Millinery	14	7 00
H Kleiny	Grocery	14	7 00
Joseph Hendershot	"	11	7 50
O A Jacoby	"	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co.	Store	7	40 00
Mrs S J Woodward	Confectionery	14	7 00
H H Hunsberger	Tobacco store	14	7 00
Jacob Metz	Stove	14	7 00
Caleb Barton & Co.	Flour Mill	14	7 00
Lloyd Paxton	Flour Mill	12	12 00

BOROUGH OF BERWICK.

C H Campbell	stoves	14	7 00
Bell Bertran	millinery	14	7 00
Bowman & Jackson	store	11	15 00
J B Dodson	drugs	14	7 00
I & H B Bower	store	12	12 50
Miller & Hughes	drugs	14	7 00
Mrs M Dunbar	millinery	14	7 00
A Miller	store	11	15 00
F M Seyfert	fancy store	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodin	store	11	15 00
H C Freas	flour mill	14	7 00

BENTON.

George G Gaiser	confectionery	14	7 00
H F Everett	store	13	10 00
Samuel Hancock	"	13	10 00
J J M'Henry	"	12	12 50
J E Edson	"	14	7 00

BEAVER.

B Zimmerman	"	14	7 00
J Price	"	14	7 00
W. Zoumberger	"	14	7 00

BRIAR CREEK.

Isaac Cryder	store	14	7 00
Stephen Michael & Son	"	14	7 00
P M Traugh	flour mill	14	7 00
Wm Freas	"	14	7 00
Reuben Miller	distillery	14	7 00

CATAWISSA.

B F Dallman	merchant tailor	14	7 00
M'Nitch & Shuman	store	13	10 00
M M Brotzel	"	12	12 50
Geo Hughes & Son	stoves	14	12 50
J K Sharpless & Son	store	12	7 00
Creasy & John	"	10	20 00
W E John	drugs	10	20 00
Casper Rahn	merchant tailor	14	7 00
W John	stoves	14	7 00
S D Rinard	"	14	7 00
Gilbert & Kline	"	14	7 00
Campbell & Harter	furniture	10	20 00
James M'Ninch	flour mill	14	7 00

CONYNGHAM.

R Thornton, agt.	flour mill	14	7 00

CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

Knittle & Gable	store	12	12 50
Henry Fisher	grocery	14	7 00
A W Fortner	stoves	14	7 00
Wm Torrey	store	6	30 00
Kerr & Snyder	"	11	15 00
Mendenhall, Wa[illegible]	"	12	12 50
J & T O'Conner[illegible]er & Co	grocery	12	12 50
J Leon & Co	"	14	7 00
J W Howell	clothing store	14	7 00
W D Mellick & Co.	store	9	20 00
H Kimmey & Co	drugs	14	7 00
Martin Fahy	shoe store	14	7 00
John Monaghan	grocery	12	12 50
Shamberlinger	confectionery	14	7 00
[illegible] & Millard	store	11	15 00
[illegible]rman	grocery	14	7 00
[illegible]el	tobacco store	11	7 50
Joseph Wertman, agt.	liquor store	14	7 00
[illegible] Moran	shoe store	14	7 00
[illegible] Wm James	millinery	14	7 00

CENTRE.

C W M & G L Low	store	13	10 00
Samuel Deitterick	grocery	14	7 00
George H Freas	flour mill	14	7 00
Abraham Deitterick	grocery	14	7 00
Mahlon F Hicks	"	14	7 00
Henry Lohman	confectionery	14	7 00
Jacob Sponsler	store	13	10 00
J Hicks	grocery	14	7 00
S S Fowler & Bro.,	"	13	10 00
F. Frey	"	14	7 00

FRANKLIN

Clinton Mendenhall	flour mill	14	7 00
Wellington Cleaver	"	14	7 00

FISHINGCREEK.

[illegible] M'Henry	store	14	7 00
Joseph O'Runyan	"	14	7 00
G M Hoffell	"	14	7 00
J N Jones	"	13	10 00
Solomon Bins	"	14	7 00
B Ammerman	"	14	7 00
Levi Zaner	"	14	7 00
J E M'Henry	flour mill	14	7 00

GREENWOOD.

Schuyler & Black	store	11	15 00
Bogart & Kramer	"	13	10 00
John Leggett	"	13	10 00
Wm Kreamer	"	13	10 00
C W Evans & Co.	"	13	10 00
James M Reed	grocery	14	7 00
D & W Masters	store	10	20 00
Hannah Henry	"	14	7 00

HEMLOCK.

J & W Harris	store	14	7 00
Charles Neihart	"	14	7 00
M G & W H Shoemaker	"	14	7 00

LOCUST.

J H Vastine & Co.	store	14	7 00
Washington Yeager	"	14	7 00
Mahlon Yeager	"	14	7 00
Long & Brother	"	14	7 00
Charles Fetterman	"	14	7 00
P & P M Yocum	"	14	7 00

MAINE.

P L Shuman	store	14	7 00
Campbell & Co.	"	14	7 00

MIFFLIN.

J S Schweppenheiser	store	14	7 00
Fenner & Brown	"	13	10 00
Jacob W Peifer	clothing store	14	7 00
R J Millard	store	12	12 50
John D. Heller	"	14	7 00
Mrs E A Hess	[illegible]ge	14	7 00

MONTOUR.

Rogers & Coleman	[illegible]ellaneous	11	7 50
Paxton & Harman	[illegible]	8	30 00
Wm Butler	[illegible]ery	14	7 00
P. R. Musgrave	"	14	7 00

MAIN[illegible].

Andrew Mellon	store	13	10 00
C Reinmiller	"	13	10 00

ROARINGCREEK.

J Cherrington & Son	store	14	7 00

ORANGE.

R W Bowman	store	13	10 00
A Brockway	"	13	10 00
H W Sloan	"	13	10 00
Michael Kelly	confectionery	14	7 00
Alexander Sellers	"	11	7 50
Wesley Evans	Bear mill	14	7 00

SUGARLOAF.

[illegible] Wenk	store	14	7 00

SCOTT.

Peter [illegible]	store	11	15 00
[illegible] & Co.	"	11	15 00
Wm [illegible]	stoves	13	10 00
[illegible]mmin Warman	store	14	7 00
[illegible]fer	"	14	7 00
[illegible]fer	"	12	12 50
[illegible]ldman & Bro.	store	11	15 00
[illegible]rewding	"	11	15 00
[illegible]rewelling & Co.	"	11	15 00

And persons who may feel aggrieved by the [illegible] classification can have an opportunity of [illegible] by calling upon the undersigned at [illegible] on Greenwood, township, at said [illegible] on Saturday, the 13th day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

GEORGE W. UTT,
Mercantile Appraiser.

June 7, 1867.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, on [illegible] DAY, JUNE 29th 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that tract or lot of Land, bounded and described as follows to wit:—On the north by land of Nathan Smith and the Huntingdon Creek, on the east by land of Martin Andrews, on the south by land of Freas Hoffman and others, and on the west by land of Elias Ash and John Hutchison containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES;

ninety acres cleared; twenty acres first-class timothy meadow land surpassed by none in the county; fifty acres of timber land, such as Chestnut, Oak, etc., whereon is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN,

with a well of water at the door; also a young apple orchard on the premises. The land adjoins the road leading from Orangeville to Jones' Mill. Will be sold in two parts or all together, as may suit purchaser. Late the estate of William Robbins, deceased.

Conditions of Sale—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; ten per cent., less one-half, to be paid the first day of April, 1868, at which time if the conditions have been complied with possession will be given; the balance to be paid on the first of April, 1869, with interest from the first day of April, 1868, at which time a good warrantee deed will be made.

M. M. AMMERMAN,
C. B. WHITE,
Executors.

Fishing Cr., June 7, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JULY, at ten o'clock in the forenoon Samuel Bower administrator of George L. Johnson, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain Farm and real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the east by an [illegible] of John Van Liew, on the south by land of Eli Kline, on the west by land of William White and Samuel Creveling, and on the north by land of Daniel Everhart,

CONTAINING SEVENTY ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings; late the estate of said decedent, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, Jn., 1867.

Terms of Sale.— per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

June 14, 1867. SAMUEL BOWER, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of July 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, George W. Correll, guardian of Mary Jane Morris, a minor child of Jane, wife of Joseph Morris, late of Hemlock township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain undivided third interest in certain real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of Geo. Quinn, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of [illegible]. Perry, and on the west by Iron Dale Railroad, containing

50 FEET FRONT & 125 FEET IN DEPTH,

more or less; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GEORGE W. CORRELL,
Guardian.

Bloomsburg, June 21, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday, July 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Daniel Singley, jr., and Daniel Singley, administrators of John Singley, late of Beaver township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a plantation and

TRACT OF LAND,

bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the south by lands of [illegible] Hauck, Jonathan Hauck and Samuel Nunger, on the west by lands of Samuel Nungesser and Peter Hauck, on the north by land of Peter Ieht, and on the east by land of Jacob Shoemaker containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES

and thirty-six perches, strict measure, whereon is erected a good [illegible] house two stories high, a good frame bank barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. There is a never failing spring of water at the door. About ninety acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, fifteen acres being meadow land. There are also on the premises three thrifty young apple orchards in bearing condition; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN,
Clerk.

Bloomsburg, June 17, 1867.

Conditions of Sale—The one-third of the purchase money to be paid upon the premises during the natural life of Lucy Singley, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually as regularly paid her by the purchaser on the 1st day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

DANIEL SINGLEY, Sr.,
DANIEL SINGLEY, Jr.,
Administrators.

June 21, P.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday the thirteenth day of July 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, George W. Correll, guardian of Mary Jane Morris, a minor child of Jane, wife of Joseph Morris, late of Hemlock township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain undivided third interest in certain real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of Geo. Quinn, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of [illegible]. Perry, and on the west by Iron Dale Railroad, containing

50 FEET FRONT & 125 FEET IN DEPTH,

more or less; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GEORGE W. CORRELL,
Guardian.

Bloomsburg, June 21, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Thomas Brobst, of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, having bought the following list of property from John S. Mann, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Mann, viz: Two mules, one two-horse spring wagon, one two-horse wagon and two sets of harness. THOS. BROBST.

Lime Ridge, June 14, 1867-it.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL M'NEAL, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel M'Neal, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Abraham S. M'Neal, of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the Executor without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. ABRAHAM M'NEAL,

June 14, 1867. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC REICHARD DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Reichard, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Sylvester Reichard and Cyrus Richard, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

SYLVESTER REICHARD,
CYRUS REICHARD,
Admr's.

June 7, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM FAIRMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration to the estate of William Fairman, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, has this day been granted by the Register of said county to William Fairman, Who resides in Madison township in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WM. FAIRMAN,
Administrator.

Madison tp., May 24, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: In the matter of the estate of Samuel Rozelle, deceased. And now to wit: May 4th, 1867, the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, July 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be debarred from claiming a share in the same.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of minor children of Solomon Swank, deceased. And now, to wit, May 6th, 1867, by agreement of counsel, E. H. Little, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds as a fund in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the account of Samuel Henry and Andrew Creveling, executors of Archibald Henry, deceased. And now to wit, May 9th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Clark, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on SATURDAY, JULY 13th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office in Bloomsburg, and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund or assets [illegible] to

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

A[illegible]

WEDNE[illegible]

Second[illegible]

MIK[illegible]

COLOSS[illegible]

AND "TRAIN[illegible]

THE MAMM[illegible]OT

OF T[illegible]

NINETEENTH

IS FORMED IN

LENT[illegible]S NEW YORK EQUESCURRICULUM,

FORMING BEARS.

AND

SPALDING AND ROGER'S NORTH AMERICAN [illegible]

AS

Reorganized for the Season of 1867.

NEW CANVASS, TRAPPINGS, WARDROBES,

THE MOST MERITORIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE CONCERN EVER ORGANIZED.

EDUCATED PERFORMING BULL, "DON JUAN."

TALENT, NOVELTY, WONDER AND SUPERIORITY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, ARE SALIENT POINTS IN

THE GREAT SHOW.

Chaste and Modest Equestriennes,	Original Clowns,
Dashing Bold Riders,	Magnificent Riders,
Prutean and Scenic Equestrians,	Pretty Ponies,
Gifted Vaulters,	Funny Mules,
Marvelous Leapers,	Splendid Dresses,
Agile Tumblers,	Costumes,
Surprising Gymnasts,	Mountings and Properties.

This Exhibition is now deemed the Sensation one of Modern Times.

Witness the following list, comprising only a portion of the performers forming the Great "Congress of Artists" connected with the Model Exhibition of the nineteenth Century.

THE CELEBRATED BRIDGES FAMILY,
FROM BATTY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATER, LONDON.

Mme. Helen Bridges, Miss Amelia Bridges,
Mr. John Bridges, Madamoiselle Royale,
Mr. John Lawton, William Morgan,
Mr. George Batcheler, Mr. H. Jennings,
Mr. Harry Cadena, Prof. Thompson,
Ashton & Winnie, Messrs. Wm. Smith,
The Astounding Gymnasts, Somers, Sheppard and
Robert Hunting, Taylor.
The Lightning Leaper,

AT ALL PERFORMANCES WILL BE INTRODUCED THE PERFORMING BEARS.

And a host of Acrobats, Gymnasts, Equines and Auxiliaries, Acting Bears, Sacred Bulls, Performing Dogs, &c. Forming
THE LARGEST AND GREATEST VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES
Ever given by any traveling troupe.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 and 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.
Performance commences an hour later.

Admission 50 Cts. Reserved Seats, Carpeted, 75 Cts

WILL EXHIBIT AT
BLOOMSBURG, Wednesday, July 10th, 1867.
DANVILLE, Tuesday, July 9th, 1867.
BERWICK, Thursday, July 11th, 1867.
JULY 5, 1867-1t.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which we invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in the place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell on terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB MITZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

second
sooner go,
e time he
the tune, all
judge, court,
who had fol-
t first the thing
oyous enough; but
on awhile, and there
nd of their playing or
gan to cry out, and beg
he stopped not a
ing, till the
his life, but
ed crowns.
the Jew, and said,
ou rogue, where you
, or I shall play on for your
nt only." "I stole it," said
before all the people; "I ac-
ge that I stole it, and that you
t fairly." Then the country-
opped his fiddle, and left the
o take his place at the gallows.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
GOODS,
GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
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LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES

NOTIONS,
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PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
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QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
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TINWARE,
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SALT,
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FISH,
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FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

such a Rind heart, I will
three wishes—one for each
whatever you like."
Then the countryman rejoiced at his
good luck, and said, "I like many
things better than money: first, I will
have a bow that will bring down every
thing I shoot at; secondly, a fiddle that
will set every one dancing that hears
me play upon it; and thirdly, I should
like to be able to make every one grant
me whatever I ask." The dwarf said
he should have his three wishes; so he
gave him the bow and the fiddle, and
went his way.

Our honest friend journeyed on his
way too; and if he was merry before,
he was now ten times more so. He had
not gone far before he met an Old Jew.
Close by them stood a tree, and on the
topmost twig sat a thrush, singing away
most joyfully. "Oh, what a pretty
bird!" said the Jew: "I would give a
great deal of money to have such an
one." "If that's all," said the country-
man, "I will soon bring it down." Then
he took up his bow—off went his arrow
—and down fell the thrush into the
bush that grew at the foot of the tree.
The Jew, when he saw he could have
the bird, thought he would cheat the
man; so he put his money into his
pocket again, and crept into the bush
to find the prize. But as soon as he got
into the middle, his companion took up
his fiddle and played away; the Jew
began to dance and spring about, caper-
ing higher and higher in the air. The
thorns soon began to tear his clothes,
till they all hung in rags about him;
and he himself was all scratched and
wounded, so that the blood ran down.
"Oh, for Heaven's sake!" cried the
Jew, "mercy, mercy, master! pray
stop the fiddle! What have I done to
be treated in this way?" "What hast
thou done? Why thou hast shaved
many a poor soul close enough," said
the other; "thou art only meeting thy
reward." So he played up another
tune yet merrier than the first. Then
the Jew began to beg and pray; and at
last he said he would give plenty of his
money to be set free. But he did not
come up to the musician's price for some
time, and he danced him along brisker
and brisker. The higher the Jew
danced, the higher he bid; till at last
he offered a round hundred crowns,
that he had in his purse, and had just
gained by cheating some poor fellow.
When the countryman saw so much
money, he said, "I will agree to the
bargain." So he took the purse, put up
the fiddle, and traveled on, very well
pleased with his bargain.

Meanwhile, the Jew crept out of the
bush, half naked and in a pitious plight
and began to ponder how he should
take his revenge, and serve his late
companion some trick. At last he
went to the judge, and said that a rascal
had robbed him of his money, and beat-
en him soundly into the bargain; and
that the fellow who did it carried a bow
at his back, and had a fiddle hanging
round his neck. Then the judge sent
out his bailiffs to bring up the man,
wherever they should find him; and so
the poor countryman was soon caught,
and brought up to be tried.

The Jew began to tell his tale, and
said he had been robbed of his money.
"Robbed, indeed!" said the country-
man; "why you gave it me for playing
you a tune, and teaching you to dance!"
But the judge told him that was not
likely; and that the Jew, he was sure,
knew better what to do with his money.
So he cut the matter short by sending
him off to the gallows.

And away he was taken; but as he
stood at the foot of the ladder he said,
"My Lord Judge, may it please your
worship to grant me but one boon?"
"Anything but thy life," replied the
other. "No," said he, "I do not ask
my life; only let me play one tune up-
on my fiddle for the last time." The
Jew cried out, "Oh, no! no! no! for
Heaven's sake don't listen to him!
don't listen to him!" But the judge
said, "It is only for this once, poor man,
he will soon have done." The fact was
he could not say no, because the dwarf's
third gift enabled him to make every
one grant whatever he asked, whether
they liked it or not.

Then the Jew said, "bind me fast,
bind me fast, for pity's sake!" But the
countryman seized his fiddle, and struck
up a merry tune; and at the first note,
judge, clerks, and gaoler, were set a-go-
ing; all began capering, and no one

...fields,
...dwarf
...e him so
...make me
...am sound
...t should
...y three
...safe in
...it come
...e whole
...an. "I
..." said
...hen
...him
...ld,

...uite rich—the preced-
...road may prevent it, since the
...ime R. ...ients contained in the straw
...the oat, and nearly in the same pro-
...tions, are found in the straw of the
...; the slight difference in the two
...straw is not, in our opinion,
...from the *soil*, but from the *at-*
...sphere; therefore, the oats may pre-
...the lodging of the wheat. From
...above, it will be seen, that two or
...re crops of the same kind of grain
...should not follow each other in imme-
...diate succesion. We would manure
our oats stubble and seed in with wheat.
The manure (by feeding the hay, fodder
and Summer grain into stock) will more
than replace the loss of soil in driving
the two preceding crops, adding also,
warmth to the ground—an item of ad-
vantage to Winter grain—and if the
yard is, in a measure, protected from
the sun, and rains, there will be suffi-
cient ammonia remaining to stimulate
the growing crop to greater action. Gu-
ano contains a large amount of ammo-
nia which stimulates grain to the most
rank growth, while the ground is
good or comparatively so, but, used
with no other manure, the land is soon
impoverished, as far more vegetable mat-
ter is consumed by growing crops than
is supplied by that fertilizer. The time
a field should rest depends much on its
lorality and fertility; if the soil is good and
the surface level or nearly so, it won't
waste by washing and will bear break-
ing up every four years; but if not, we
had better break the sod once in 5 years,
giving the clover two and a-half years
instead of one and a-half to aid in re-
plenishing the soil, which it does in a
great measure by absorbing a large
amount of "fixed air," (a nuisance to
society) in connection with the imbibed
rains and dew. It is owing to this pe-
culiarity, that clover grows better on
poor ground than most other kinds of
grass and is therefore, one of the most
profitable grass-seeds now in use. Ow-
ing to the appearance of oxalic and py-
rolignous acids in new and comparative-
ly new lands, and in which Summer grain
could not to advantage be grown, (we
speak to those familiar with chemistry)
the erroneous belief has arisen with
some, that one kind of grain sown suc-
cessively on a piece of ground unfits the soil
for producing that kind of grain or vege-
table, regardless of any fertilizer what-
ever. The third crop of wheat or pota-
toes on a field, in immediate succession,
is not as good as the first other things be
ing equal, but on burying the potato tops
in that soil together with the starch
and refuse matter contained in the potato,
the third crop will be as good as the first,
and the same with other kinds of roots
or cerals. Working on this principle,
many persons in England and Scotland
farm their lands continually without
running them down, for the carbon, ox-
ygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus
and sulphur, extracted from the field
in growing a crop of wheat, is about all
replaced before seeding the field a sec-
ond time, and so too, with the other
seeds, or with the roots; there-
fore, the ground loses nothing, the
equilibrium of chemical simples is un-
disturbed and hence the continuous
cropping. True, some contend there is
no loss of soil, holding out the Vanhel-
mont theory, but had an oak twig been
planted in the pot, it would have died
in two years had it been made to under-
go the same consumption that the wil-
low did; but, had the twig of a cotton-
wood been planted and the soil kept
equally moist for the same length of
time, the sapling would have weighed
far more than the willow without con-
suming as much earth; that bolstered
theory, therefore, won't stand. We do
not infer from the above, that soil needs
only vegetable mould, for it requires a
large per cent of either alumina or, silli-
cia, and is always the better for having
a small portion of the protoxide of cal-
cium. Our soils in this respect are quite
similar to the stomach, for give the lat-
ter nothing but what is used in replac-
ing the worn out parts of the body and
we soon go under, or in other words,
give the second stomach and lacteals no
work and the machinery is soon swamp-
ed. By the way of closing, we say, the
above remarks are based on agricultu-
ral chemistry, supported also by about
fifteen years observation by myself on
lands in this county, yet, in making
them, we mean no dictation to the good
patrons of the COLUMBIAN.

V. H. W.

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Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

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this spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

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